

المحاضره الأولى لمادة (النثر الإنجليزي) Non fictional prose

Reading skills and strategies:

The first one is **OARWET** ⇒ it's important, general ,helps in reading English book.

O = overview ⇒ what this book is talking about , having an idea , the author ,titles,pictures,chapters...

A = ask ⇒ is it easy or difficult , what's talking about...

R = read ⇒ when you read and find the answers of the questions the info will stay for long time..

W = write ⇒ if you have a very long text book try to write some important info in a paper = it summarize the main idea.

E = Evaluate ⇒ through the exercises in the book , try to ask your self questions about the main idea of the story . Evaluate= studying.

T = Test and get an " A ".

يقول الدكتور:

Listen for what I say in the lectures carefully and do the exercises and you'll find the exam easy.

قراءة القطعة في صفحة ٥ من غير توقف للترجمة لأننا في المستوى الرابع لو ترجمنا كل كلمة فلن ننهي الفصل

The first impression it's about America :

The size: it's very large,vast and it's a continent.

The climate: it's great extremes not moderate either very hot or very cold.

Blunt speech: being formal or informal, Americans tend to be informal, it's called " brevity" = short= blunt.

Do it – your self – society: they like to do every work by them selves,don't hire workers or servants.

The heritage of America: they come from different nations causes diversityin every thing.

حل التمرين صفحة ٧

After you read

2- Recalling: information:

حل التمرين صفحة ٨

4- Understanding the meaning of the context:

نهاية المحاضرة الأولى

More reading strategies

We'll study:

- Morphological knowledge.
 - Compound nouns.
 - Acceptance – continuum.
 - Book from page (9-17)
-

Using prefixes and suffixes ⇒ Change the meaning of the word & change the class (noun- adjective- adverb)

Unhappy = un + happy



Prefix stem

Hopeless = hope+ less



Stem suffix

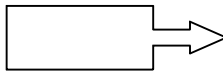
Unhappiness= un + happy + ness



Prefix stem suffix

Compound nouns:

Ado – it – your self – job:



Overnight

gathering nouns to make meanings

تمرين صفحة ٩

5- Analyzing suffixes:

__Able: having the ability to do.....>> affordable

__al : related to>> seasonal

__ant: person who do...>> applicant

__er: person who do...>> teacher

__ity: state of a condition >> cordiality

__less: without >> harmless.

يقول الدكتور:

There's no rule in suffixes & prefixes you have to learn them just by heart , to know their meaning.

حل تمرين صفحة ١٠
وتجد الاجابة في القطعة السابقة

Exercise no 6 – making new words by adding suffixes:

7- compound words with hyphens:

Hyphens = الشرطة بين الكلمات

- 1- Long – distance telephone call= a call made to some one a long distance away.
 - 2- A to – do list: thing you have to do .
 - 3- Self-help book : books give u help without any body's help.
 - 4- A do-gooder: some one who does good things to the others.
-

Compound words without hyphens:

- 1- Overnight train trip: a train trip that continues through the night.
 - 2- Widespread: u can find it every where.
 - 3- Farewell:saying goodbye.
 - 4- Seashore: place near the sea, the coast.
 - 5- Household: the things u buy for the house.
-

Meeting& greeting:

How cultures differ from each other.

Some questions acceptable& others are not in cultures:

Where are you from?

How much (money)?

What's your job?

What's you're salary?

How old are u?

Using a continuum:



المحاضرة الثالثة النثر الإنجليزي Non fictional prose

Non – fictional – prose:= English Academic reading not literatural texts.

↓ Not ↓ stem ↓ suffix(related to)

More reading strategies :

الكتاب مهم للقراءة

We'll study two main ideas:

- Inferencing the main idea.
- More suffixes and prefixes.
- Book page(16-23)

- -----

- تمرين ص ١

- **Part 2: My Country:**
- **Before you read :**
- **Getting the meaning of words from context and structure_**
- Endless= stretching out in all directions.
- Vastness= large size .
- Observant= looks around.
- Make up = character.
- Melting pot= people coming from different places.
- Humidity= wetness.
- A new comer= has just arrived.
- Uprising= big revolution.
- Lawmen= sheriffs &policemen.
- Outgoing= not shy.
- French – style= in the French way.

تمرين ص ١٧

Finding implied main idea of a paragraph



Not clear get it from the paragraph

قراءة القطعة ص ١٨

My country

وحل أسئلة اختار أفضل إجابة

ويقول الدكتور

I promise I'll not bring such items

أنه مراح يجب هالطريقة بالاختبار أختار أصح إجابة لأنها جميعها صحيحة ومحيرة

حل تمرين ص ٢١ صح وخطأ وهذا التمرين (Non – Anti)

- Nonresident not against
- Anti-American
- An antiwarprotest
- Non German
- Non Mexican
- Antisocial
- Nonvoters
- Antimonopoly laws
- Nonpayment

- -----
- حل تمرين ص ٢٣

- 5- analyzing 4 more suffixes:
- __ation : process or condition of some action quality.>>decoration
- __ful: full of or characterized by a certain quality.>>harmful
- __ment: something that results from the action of a verb.>>government
- __ous: having or being full of some quality.>>glorious

حل تمرين ص ٢٣

6- Making new words by adding suffixes:

- Environ >> invironment
- Imagine >> imagination
- Power >> powerful
- Moderate>>moderation
- Settlers>>settlement
- Move>>movement
- Mountains >>mountainous
- Mystery>>mesterious.

نهاية المحاضرة الثالثة

Today we'll continue with 2nd chapter with more reading strategies :

- Extra reading strategies :
 - Idioms
 - Terminology
-

Idioms → ther're special sentences that we can't understand them by translating every single word.

Etc: it's raining cats & dogs

It doesn't mean it's raining from the sky cats and dogs !!!

It means it's raining heavily.

It should be memorized by heart so u can understand their meaning

Let's go to chapter 2 page 30

We have here " **two heads are better than one** "

When we translate it , it doesn't have a meaning ; but if we understand that it's an English proverb (idiom) we know it means two people working together is better than one working alone.

Exercise page 32:

1- Getting the meaning of idiomatic expressions from context:

- **I took a knock or two** during my first year in Madrid.
To have a hard time and to have problems.
- With the standards set by the club , you could never say u were **in a comfort zone**.
To feel safe & relaxed.
- Now I'd been **whisked off** to a new club in a new country...
To be moved to a new place very quickly.
- **Didn't really have a clue** what was coming next..
To know what to do..
- I was **bracing** my self for the challenge..
To prepare for something unknown or difficult.
- There was a little **twist in the pit** of my stomach.
To feel very nervous & uncomfortable.

- The next day, I didn't need to understand the article **to get the drift of** the head lines.
To understand the general idea.
- Almost from kick-off you could tell it was going to be **our night**.
Every thing was going to go well for us.
- They could to make me **feel at home**..
To help some one to feel comfortable.

Idioms can be tricky so we have to
memorize them

2- Getting the meaning of specialized terms from context:

- Took me off** >>> removed me from the game.
- Kick off** >>> the start of the game.
- Left wing** >>> the left side of the field when facing the other team's net.
- Cross it** >>> kick the ball across the field.
- Cut in** >>> to move in front of other players .
- Go for goal** >>> to try to put the ball in the net.
- To miss out** >>> to not reach.
- The near post** >>> the side of the net nearest to the player.
- Goal keeper** >>> the player in charge of defending the net.
- Touch** >>>> hit , when the player connects with the ball in any way.
- Chested** >>> hit the ball with my chest.
- Midfield** >>> the center of the playing field.

When u know all of the meaning of them u will understand
the passage of David Beckham , if not u will find it difficult
to understand ,

في المحاضرة الخامسة هناك خطأ في الاختيارات في ص ٤١ السؤالين ٤ و٥ الإجابة
الصحيحة هي :

4 >>>> B

5 >>>> C

نهاية المحاضرة ٤

Today we'll continue studying our reading strategy:

***metaphors:**

You slept like a baby.

***figuring out the meaning of words from context.**

Metaphors \Rightarrow when u give a word to express a meaning that's not real but u want just to give it that special meaning.

كناية أو مجاز

You slept like a baby \Rightarrow your sleeping is very relaxing and not feeling about any thing.
نام كالطفل

Open your book on page 40 we have a passage it's about " The Olympics "

Read it.

It's just a start to prepare u for something more advanced

حل التمرين ص ٤١

Outward Bound

Using the context to infer the meanings of words:

- 1- **CEO** \Rightarrow the chief executive officer. المدير العام التنفيذي.
- 2- **rallying** \Rightarrow organizing & encouraging. يقوي
- 3- **V.P** \Rightarrow Vice President. نائب المدير
- 4- **revenues** \Rightarrow earnings before expenses and taxes are deducted. العائدات.
- 5- **Net profits** \Rightarrow earnings after expenses and taxes are deducted ربح صافي
- 6- **Global brands** \Rightarrow names & symbols known around the world ماركات
- 7- **A testing ground** \Rightarrow a place to try out latest products تحت التجربة
- 8- **Factories** \Rightarrow manufacturing plants where products are built. مصانع

Let's go to a very good strategy which is scanning .

Train on scanning page 42 do it your self.

Go to page 43 & read the passage.

Go to page 46

Understanding Metaphors :

A metaphor is an implied (suggested) comparison made by using a word or phrase associated with one thing to describe something completely different.

حل تمرين ص ٤٦

Understanding Metaphors:

1- **Common usage of barks** : the dog barks as people pass the yard.

Usage in the article : Great people!Great company! He barks.

Metaphor: the way Kim shouts

Is being compared to the barking of a dog.

ينبح بقوله شركة عظيمة

2- **Common usage of jumped** : The horse jumped over the fence.

Usage in the article : Revenues jumped over the fence.

Metaphor: the way Revenues income increased.

Is being compared to a person jump.

العائدات قفزت

3- **Common usage of scored**: He scored the winning goal.

Usage in the article: hit the US and scored big successes.

Metaphor: the way company reached or achieved successes.

Is being compared to scoring a goal.

سدد هدف أو أحرز نجاح كبير

4- الرابعه طنشها الدكتور بس حليتها أنا بمساعدة القاموس

Common usage of cavorts : The young calf cavorts in the field.

Cavort= يتنطط كالعجل

Usage in the article : Kim cavorts near a stage.

Metaphor: Kim's movements .

Is being compared to a young calf's cavorts.

يتنطط بجانب المنصة

5- **Common usage of sliced** : The boy sliced (cut with a knife) some cheese for his sandwich.

Usage in the article: Kim sliced costs by moving.

Metaphor:the way to lower the costs.

Is being compared to sliced cheese.

شرح التكلفة

6- Common usage of **to storm** : As it was storming outside , we stayed in the house, listening to the thunder & rain.

Usage in the article : he storms about LG's factories.

Metaphors : the strength of excitement.

Is being compared to the strength of the storm. يعصف عن شركات ال جي

Exercise 5 page 47 :

Using compound Adjectives:

- 1- Flat screen TVs. أجهزة تلفزة ذات شاشة مسطحة
 - 2- High speed access. عبور بسرعه عالية
 - 3- Knee deep in rice paddies. تعمق في حقل أرز؟!
 - 4- Low cost Chinese companies. شركات صينية رخيصة التكلفة
 - 5- Low end products. منتجات طويله الأمد.
 - 6- Snow covered mountain side. جبال مغطاه بالثلوج
-

Memorize what we learned to become a good reader , a good speaker & a good writer , they're very important .




نهاية المحاضرة الخامسة

ذكر الدكتور ملاحظات هامه أختصرتها بالتالي:

الفصل الدراسي ليس عن حفظ القراءات ولكن تطوير مهارات التعلم وكيف تصبح قارئ جيد ، أنا لا أجب على جميع الاسئلة وأتركها لكم لتحلوها لتصبحوا قراء جيدين مثل قيادة السيارة لن تكتفوا بالجانب النظري ولكن بالعملي أيضا ، إن لم تلتحقوا بإجاباتي افتحوا القاموس وابتحوا عن الكلمات .

كما يجب أن تطوروا المهارات كالتعلم من أنفسكم ثم اطلبوا المساعدة من الغير وانتبهوا من ملخصات بعض الطلبة لأن بها بعض الأخطاء.

Extra reading strategies :

- Skimming  when u skim for something u don't read all things but general idea & u get the information u want.
- Scanning  when u scan the passage for specific number or peace of information .
- Reading a chart  when u have a table u know how to read it and explain the information in it.

Let's go to the book chapter (3)

We have here a picture we'll talk about family and the relation ship between the father, mother , sons and daughters.

Relation ships:

Let's go to the first page on chapter 3 page 58 :

1- Skimming for the general idea.

We have a passage of (who's taking care of the children)
I expect you to read the passage.

Page 61 :

2- Matching words to their Definitions :

- Glass ceiling : invisible barrier to promotion.
- Flex time: varying arrival and departure times at work.
- Job sharing: two people who each work part time at one job.
- Radically: to a great degree, completely .
- In touch: able to contact each other.
- Portrayed: shown or represented in a pictorial way.
- Breadwinner : person who cares for children in their home.
- Extended family: children,parents,grandparents,and other relatives.
- Immediate family: children and parents.
- Trend: tendency or movement in the course of event.
- Nanny: person who cares for children in their home.
- Self-employed: working for your self.

3- Recalling information: حل التمرين ص ٦٢

- 1- 70 percent
- 2- a breadwinner
- 3- immediate
- 4- large cities
- 5- more
- 6- 20%
- 7- Some

Look at the chart page 63 and answer the questions on page 64:

Read the passage on page 67 (70 brides for 7 foreigners)

Scanning for facts :

The answers for the exercise are: حل التمرين ص ٦٦

- 1- 23
- 2- Yaroslav
- 3- 1960
- 4- The wedding palace
- 5- 9 months
- 6- Canada

Identifying antonyms: التعرف على التضاد:

Antonyms are words with the opposite meaning from another word; for example ,night and day , or good and bad. Some people can remember a word better when they learn it with its antonym.

Page 70 :

4- Recalling antonyms:

- 1- A person who brings products in to a country is an importer; a person who sends products out of a country is an **exporter**.
- 2- Sometimes we hear a true story; but other times we hear one that is not true . we hear a **fictitious** story.
- 3- An activity that is not permitted by law is an illegal activity; an activity that is permitted by law is a **legal** activity.
- 4- When Stalin was the head of state in Russia , the attitude toward marriage with a foreign was not tolerant. It was **intolerant**.
- 5- When lots of water rushes in to a container very fast , it is a torrent bit of water comes in to a container slowly, it is a **trickle**.
- 6- A document that is authentic and official is a valid document . one that is a fake or has expired is an **invalid** document.

Understanding Antonyms & synonyms helps u very greatly when u meet them while u read. They will give u some idea about the meaning of that difficult word.

Our lesson today is very short , we'll continue to have more reading strategies:

- Using headings.
- Inferencing words meaning from the context.
- Synonyms.

Chapter 4

We need to overview the book the covers, the front, the back, read the titles, read the headings . let's go to chapter 4:

It's about health & leisure. When we read the title we get the idea. Let's go to the 1st part:

Page 80

1- Using headings to preview:

1- After the introduction, there are two headings. List them below.

- Introduction.
- Nuts & plants.
- Olive oil.

2- Getting meaning from context:

Peasant = poor

Elite = upper class people

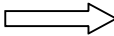
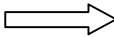
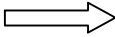

Eclectic = combination of different things

Affluence = wealth

Cuisine = style of cooking

Page 85

3- Recalling information:

- A grain, a legume, fruits, vegetables and a bit of meat, eggs or fish 
- Garlic and salmon 
- Olive oil 
- Miso soup and cabbage 

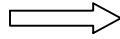
The simple "peasant diet" that is good for you

Can help fight heart disease

A monounsaturated that seems to prevent heart disease

May help prevent cancer

- Kiwi fruit



Rich in fiber, potassium, and
vitamin C

4- **Paraphrasing Main Idea:** طلب الدكتور منا حل الأسئلة ص ٨٥

1- **What is the main idea ?**

- The healthy food which has low fat and high fiber make us healthy.

2- **Explain how affluence الثراء changes diet and health, and refer to at least two cultures that illustrate it.**

- Japanese immigrating from the high carbohydrate pacific to high fat American food risking them to heart disease , in poor countries they have " peasant diet" which contains grain (rice, wheat , corn, fruits and vegetables, and small amount of meat , fish , eggs and a legume.

5- **Recognizing synonyms:**

- **Affluent** = rich
- **Cuisine** = style of cooking
- **Eclectic** = combining different influences.
- **Elite** = upper class
- **Peasant** (adjective)= simple, from a farm.
- **Prosperity** = wealth

نهاية المحاضرة

We'll practice **some skimming & scanning strategies** . and knowing the meanings of the words from the context and move on to chapter 5.

Today we'll finish up chapter 4 page 90.

We have the **passage " here come the tourists"**

Tourist سائح

Tourism سياحة

1- Skimming for the point of view:

The statement that best express the point of view of the article.

Tourism has both good and bad effects on the places visited

-3- getting the meaning of words from context:

1- what kind of tourism do you think **ecotourism** is?

Tourism that uses the environment for adventure.

2- Meaning of "**annoyed**"

To make someone angry.

3- Meaning of **locals**?

People from nearby.

4- What does **up – front** mean ?

Direct.

5- What does **indigenous** mean ?

Native.

6- What does **distinguish** mean?

Make different.

7- What do you think the word **frontiers** mean ?

Places where only adventurous tourists go .

8- What does subculture mean in the phrase "**a backpacking subculture**"?

A group of people with similar customs.

9- What does stinginess mean ?

Custom of not spending or giving money.

10- What do you think the verb to bargain means ?

To try to make the price of something lower.

4- distinguishing between fact & opinion ص ٩٥

التفرقة بين الحقيقة والرأي

1-fact 2-fact 3-opinion 4- fact 5- opinion 6-fact 7- opinion

8- opinion 9- fact 10 -fact

5- scanning for vocabulary:

طلب الدكتور حلها بأنفسنا وهذا حلي

- 1- Things that a country has and can use to its benefits = **natural resources.**
 - 2- An adjective that means delighted = **enchanted**
 - 3- An adjective means not correct for the occasion = **inappropriate.**
 - 4- A synonym for getting or obtaining = **acquiring**
 - 5- To move together in a group = **flock**
 - 6- An adjective means not costing very much = **inexpensive.**
 - 7- An adverb that means almost completely = **virtually**
 - 8- A verb means negotiate and come to an agreement about something = **bargain.**
-

نهاية المحاضرة

Extra reading strategies:

Chapter 5

High tech , low tech page 102.

on page 105

3- inferring the meaning of expressions from context and vocabulary.

- **Shocked** = feeling completely surprised and upset.
- **Gas pump** = the device used to put gasoline in your car at the gas station.
- **Better mileage** = more distance for each liter or gallon of gasoline.
- **The greenhouse effect** = an increase in the earth's temperature due to pollution that traps the sun's rays.
- **Coollest car on the block** = the car everyone admires.
- **Charge** = to fill with energy.
- **Twofold** = there are two reasons.
- **Tailpipe emissions** = to decrease the pollution given off by the car.
- **Interwoven** = are closely related to each other, as though sewn together.

4- inferring the meaning of specialized terms:

- **Locomotives** = engine cars that pull trains.
- **Transmission** = vehicle part transmitting power from the engine to the wheels.
- **Fuel tank**= storage place in car for gasoline
- **Four-cylinder engine** = a motor with four chambers in which pistons move.
- **Parallel** = two parts having a similar function or functioning interchangeably.
- **Components** = parts that make up a whole.
- **Propulsion power** = the force to move something.
- **Efficient** = producing results with minimum effort.
- **Generator** = a machine that converts mechanical in to electrical energy.
- **Barking** = the slowing down of the car.
- **Rpm** = rotations per minute (how fast something turns)
- **Global warming**= the green house effect causes it.
- **Exhaust** = waste gases released from an engine .
- **Speeds** = how fast something moves.

Today we're not studying any chapter we're going to do some exercises.

For the final exam, the exam will be similar to the multiple choice exercise.

Today we'll do some exercises from the book we have 4 exercises in page 52, 73 , 88, 115 .

In the exam we're going to have questions & passages from the chapter we studied , but there will be one un seen passage because I want to check your comprehension , because the goal of the course is to check if u developed your skills . don't worry it will be too short with 2 paragraphs and it's going to be very very easy.

الاختبار ستأتي فيه قطعه خارجيه ولكنها ستكون سهله

ص ٥٣ حل التمرين

- 1- B – approach the problem of inheritance scientifically.
- 2- D – at the beginning of last century.
- 3- B- he enjoyed it.
- 4- D – all of the above.
- 5- 1650
- 6- B- it carried many soldiers and cannons.
- 7- A – Swedish.

ص ٧٣ حل التمرين

- 1- A- officially recorded
- 2- D – survey
- 3- B- light flow
- 4- C- heavy flow
- 5- A – strict
- 6- D – charged money a a penalty.
- 7- B- obstacles

ص ٨٨ حل التمرين

- 1- B- investigators who travel around the world.
- 2- D – absence of something needed.
- 3- C- entering in to the body
- 4- D – average salary.
- 5- C – plants in the ocean.
- 6- C- present in many locations.

ص ١١٥ حل التمرين

- 1- A – a monument, building, or other object that serves as a typical marker on the land.
- 2- C- made by hand , not by a machine .
- 3- B- to move information up and to move it back down.
- 4- B- people who make crafts with their hands.
- 5- A- extending all over the globe.
- 6- C- place where ideas , as well as goods are bought and sold.
- 7- A- based on the needs of ordinary people.
- 8- C- locations for long-distance communication by computer, telephone, telegraph, television, etc ...

نهاية المحاضرة العاشرة

In next 3 lectures we're going to study very simple materials and things (voc-strategies) . go to Page 113:

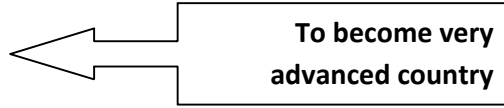
Leapfrogging the technology Gap.



To jump over something



a space between 2 things



Pattern 1: from general to specific:

- Description of a problem.
- Description of the solution.
- History of why the problem exists.
- Examples to illustrate the problem and solution.

Pattern 2: from specific to general:

- Description of a number of specific examples of a larger problem.
- Explanation of the problem and its history.
- Solution.

حل التمرين ص ١١٥ والحل موجود في المحاضرة العاشرة

Go to page 120

6- analyzing compound adjectives with hyphens:

1- Internet – enabled motorcycles:

Motorcycles that can access the internet.

2- Service-based economy :

Economy based on service

3- Large-scale factory production:

Factory that are very big

4- A knowledge-based economy:

An economy based on information and technology.

5- Best-case scenario:

To see the best option to happen.

6- well-educated programmers:

A person who is well educated & became a programmer.

7- tech-savvy programmers :

a programmer who knows the technology, educated well and speaks English.

8- Internet-linked telecentres:

All linked by the internet.

نهاية المحاضرة

Unit 6 – part 1

go to page 130 :

part 1 (Executive takes chance on pizza, transforms Spain.

It's about business of pizza someone who used to do something then suddenly he decided to make a restaurant that made a lot of changes in Spain & in the country because people started to get in the culture of pizza, home delivery that made a lot of changes to his life to many people in Spain.

Go to page 131 :

	Related word in reading	Meaning of related word
1- global	globalization	A noun meaning the growth of something worldwide
2- pizza	pizzeria	A noun meaning a place that produces or sells pizza
3- convenient	convenience	A noun meaning quality of being convenient, easy, or suitable.
4- modern	modernizing	A verb meaning becoming modern.
5- manage	management	A noun meaning the act or manner of managing.
6- prosperous	prospered	A verb meaning did well or became prosperous.
7- special	specialties	A noun meaning types of food, or other products that are special.
8- afford	affordable	An adjective meaning can be afforded by a person's financial means, not too expensive.
9- mental	mentality	A noun meaning mental outlook, way of thinking.
10- mature	maturing	A present participle (-ing word) meaning growing older and wiser, becoming more mature.

Lets jump to page 134

3- getting the meaning of words from context:

- 1- marketing: promoting the buying and selling of products.
- 2- Multinational: more than one nation .
- 3- Projected sales: presented sales , announced sales.

- 4- Outlets: open space to buy and sell things.
 - 5- Chain : having more than one store in many different places.
 - 6- Boom : sound of explosion.
 - 7- Untapped market : something new , no body tried to do it before.
 - 8- Franchises : not for government but individual to open market.
 - 9- Growth markets: to grow from very low profit to very high profit.
-

4- checking your comprehension:

- 1- Before starting a pizza business, Fernandez worked for a company that sold _____ :
b- surgical instruments.
- 2- Telepizza grew very fast in the 1980s because at that time in Spain _____ was very rare :
c- home delivery
- 3- Another factor that helped the business is that there were more _____ in the workplace than before.
a- Women
- 4- According to Consuelo Lopez Nomdedeu, fast food like pizza is not good for Spain because it is _____:
C – not healthy
- 5- Fernandez feels that being an immigrant in the U.S _____
C – both franchises and company owned.

نهاية المحاضرة

Welcome to the last lecture of non-fictional prose the next lecture will be on the exam. Today we're going to continue unit 6 part 2 .

We're going to cover unit 1 – unit 6

I'll talk about the included & not the included in the next lecture.

Go to page 138:

Buying on the Internet

It has many advantages & disadvantages.

Part 2 page 139:

The luncheon  inviting someone on lunch

Identifying the setting, characters, and conflict in a narrative:

- Setting: the time and place.
 - Characters: the main people who are in the story.
 - Plot: the action that starts with a conflict, develops into a complication, and ends with a resolution(solution of the conflict).
-

Go to page 140:

2- getting the meaning of words from context:

- 1- Flattered by: pleased by the kind words.
- 2- Startled: scared by a sudden surprise.
- 3- Be mortifying to : embarrassing.
- 4- Succulent: juicy
- 5- Absentmindedly: without thinking
- 6- Inadequate tip: generous

نهاية المحاضرة

الدكتور قرأ القطعه ص ١٩٩

Ethnocentrism

The final exam:

It contains:

- 70 multiple choice items.
- 2 short seen passages.
- 1 fairly short unseen passage.
- Unit 1-6 included(only what has been studied)
- Understanding information passages.
- Getting the meaning for some difficult words from the context.
- Compound suffixes – prefixes – idioms – metaphors.
- All the types of words and VOC we studied in the course.

You should be able to read new passages, apply all the strategies u studied& see whether you're successful or not . I want to check your comprehension of new passages so we get benefit from the course If I give you questions in the exam which are all from the book it will be a memory test not a reading comprehension , I should include at least some questions 6 or 10 just to check your comprehension . differentiate between people who pay time and studied very well and people who just memorize things and come to the exam there should be a difference between these two kinds.

If you study very well you'll find it easy..

Wish you all the best